

blest of all would be to cast the snow into the public parks and places, from the Battery to Central Park. Farmers understand its value when thus applied, and they rejoice when there is a good fall of snow, to cover the land until spring vegetation comes around.

An effort has been made in London, and we think also in Edinburgh, to demolish the snow heaps in the streets by the use of steam applied to the snow bank by means of a nozzle from a steam engine, inserted into the snow, and a full power of steam poured in until the icy barrier is fairly reduced to water and runs off into the sewers. Now, why might we not try this plan here? The first necessity would, of course, be the proper condition of our sewers and gutters, so that the snow, released by steam, would not flood the streets. We are not sure that our sewerage is quite perfect enough to stand this experiment. But it might be worth while trying. We must get rid of the snow by some means, in order to make travel in the city possible; and any experiment might not be lost which would accomplish that result.

The Carnival at Washington.

We published yesterday a Washington letter containing a lively description of the scenes which two carnival days and nights promise to exhibit next week at the national capital. The hotel keepers and boarding house keepers and shopkeepers of "the City of Magnificent Distances" are already in a feverish state of excitement about the coming event. Although, in order to protect strangers from exorbitant charges, a record has been made by the carnival committee of the accommodations and prices at each of the principal hotels and boarding houses, yet their proprietors naturally anticipate a share in the expected profits upon the forty thousand dollar investment in an enterprise that may largely swell the usual throng of visitors during the session of Congress.

Conspicuous among the attractions offered to "all the world and the rest of mankind" is announced "a chance of seeing the legislative bodies in session." The President of the United States will also be visible on the balcony of a Pennsylvania avenue hotel, which was lucky enough to secure his preference, notwithstanding the invitations extended to him to accept a free seat at several rival windows, among them the window of a barber's shop, with a free shave besides. If the members of the foreign legations turn out in their court costumes they will make as brilliant a display of gilt buttons and embroidery as the officers of the army and navy in full uniform. Neither the Cercle de l'Harmonie nor the Liederkreis, in New York, can surpass the motley show of the three thousand and more costumes hired and manufactured and "sure to be worn" in the masquerade procession and at the masquerade ball in Washington. A main feature of the procession is to be a prophetic representation of the inauguration of the female President in 1873. "There will be," says our correspondent, "a guard of honor, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, all attired in female costume, and the President, supposed, of course, to be the ambitious Mrs. Woodhull, will be mounted in a triumphal car, surrounded by any number of counterfeit sixteenth amendments." But without borrowing any further details from the programme announced by our Washington correspondent, who waxes eloquent over the vision which it unfolds of the carnival procession, preceded by a battalion of amateur police, composed of a hundred boys from ten to fifteen years old, of tramping matches and Virginia tournaments, of the coronation of the Queen of Love and Beauty, of foot races and billy goat races and mule races, of two great balls and of a grand military review, at which all the crack regiments of the country are invited to compete, coming on to Washington at an expense of fifty or sixty thousand dollars for each regiment, in order to win a stand of colors estimated at one thousand dollars. Let us shut our ears to the roaring cannon, the inspiring gong and the rolling drum, and open our eyes to the gorgeous illumination which is to fill Washington with a blaze of glory on the nights of the 20th and 21st of February. For, in addition to the ten thousand linen Chinese lanterns to be strung along the distance from the Capitol to the Treasury buildings, in addition to calcium lights and electric lights, we are told that the Carnival Committee propose to illuminate Pennsylvania avenue with "a branch burner with seven jets which they have had made for each of the lamps on the avenue." Behold how great a fire a little spark kindled! Barnum himself could not have conceived a brighter device than to create so splendid an occasion for advertising on a national scale, and for only forty thousand dollars, a newly patented branch burner with seven jets. Longinus was right in exclaiming as sublime the old Bible text—"Let there be light."

The Dowry of the Princess Louise.

On Monday night in the House of Commons, as will be seen from our cable news this morning, Premier Gladstone making the motion, it was unanimously resolved that the Princess Louise, who is about to be married to the Marquis of Lorne, should have for dowry thirty thousand pounds and for annual allowance six thousand pounds. It is well for the honor of England that the vote was unanimous. Where were the two members for Brighton when the vote was taken? Poor Fawcett! Pity he does not see more clearly. If the Duke of Argyll has any more sons to marry we advise him to bring them with him when he comes to aid in the settlement of the fishery difficulty and the Alabama affair. There is no lack of heiresses here who are worth more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to begin with, and who can besides make sure for their lord and master thirty thousand dollars a year. Now that the House of Argyll has secured a daughter of the proudest royal house in the world its ambition ought to be to secure the wealthiest heiress in democratic America. In the halls of Inverary Castle the American lady might be as much a treasure as the daughter of Queen Victoria. The rank is but the garter stamp. What does Lord John Campbell say?

A POINT GAINED.

The movement of Senator Tread in the Legislature to authorize a new assessment in the matter of widening Broadway. Let the good work go on.

FRANCE.

Action of Great Britain on the Peace Question.

Prussia Asked to Make Known Her Terms.

Return of Minister Washburne to the French Capital.

Half of the Paris War Contributions Paid.

The Balloting for the National Assembly Incomplete.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF GAMBETTA.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Paris, Feb. 14, 1871.
Prussia Asked to Make Known Her Terms of Peace—The Armistice—Application for a Prolongation—Strasbourg Never to Be Returned.

For the information of the New York Herald I would state that in the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone, in his remarks denying that the Prussians had placed any obstacles in the way to the revictualing of Paris, also said that the British government had suggested to Prussia to make known the proposed terms of peace.

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.
A telegram from Versailles dated yesterday says that the French Government of National Defence have proposed a prolongation of the armistice. M. Jules Favre is expected at Versailles.

STRASBOURG WILL NEVER BE GIVEN BACK.
The *Industrial Alacien*, published at Strasbourg, contains a communication signed by a Prussian to the effect that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasbourg.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Minister Washburne Returned to Paris—No Obstacles to Revictualing—Half of the War Contribution Paid—Will Supply with Money—The Proposed Triumphal Entry—More Voting Necessary.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1871.
Through a telegram from Brussels, dated February 13, I am enabled to report to the Herald that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to France, has returned to Paris. NO OBSTACLES TO THE REVICTUALING.
In the British House of Commons yesterday evening Mr. Gladstone denied that the Prussians had placed any obstacles in the way of the revictualing of Paris.

HALF OF THE PARIS CONTRIBUTION PAID.
The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed yesterday that a portion of the Paris contribution has been paid, viz.:—£2,000,000 in bills on London, £1,000,000 in notes of the Bank of France, and £1,000,000 in specie.

WELL SUPPLIED WITH MONEY.
A Versailles despatch, dated the 13th, says the bankers of Paris are fully provided with means to loan the city of Paris the 200,000,000 francs for the payment of its war contribution.

PARIS TRANQUIL—THE PROPOSED TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.
Paris is tranquil. The disarmament is proceeding and is nearly completed. If peace is made on fair terms it is probable that the Germans will not enter Paris; but the 24th of February is considered the probable day of the entry in case one is determined upon.

MORE VOTING NECESSARY IN PARIS.
A second ballot will be required in Paris to determine the election of Favre, Ulrich, Fonville, Faidherbe, Cochon and Gambon, who have not obtained the requisite majorities.

COMMUNICATIONS SUSPENDED.

A despatch from Lille dated to-day says that railway communications with Paris is partially suspended. Trains hence for Paris are stopped by the Prussians, but trains from Paris bound north are not interfered with.

RADEY DEFEATED.

The republican ticket for the Assembly in the Department of the Somme was badly defeated.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Gambetta Ill—The Emperor's Return—Contributions—A Polish Republic Released.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1871.
A despatch from Brussels for the New York Herald reports that the *Boho du Parlement* newspaper of yesterday (February 13) says that M. Gambetta is seriously ill.

WILLIAM'S RETURN.

A Versailles telegram says that the Emperor will go to Berlin at the beginning of March to open the sessions of the Reichstag.

The army and its commanders will nevertheless remain in France until the end of the war.

THE QUEMUS IN THE Seine Inferieure exact a contribution of twenty-five francs from each inhabitant.

A POLISH REPUBLIC RELEASED.
Minister Crémieux has ordered the liberation of Borowski, the Pole, imprisoned for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia during his visit in Paris in 1867.

CUBA.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT FROM HAVANA.

Departure of Captain General Valmaseda on a Tour of Inspection.

HAVANA, Feb. 14, 1871.

Captain General Valmaseda will start in two or three days on a tour of inspection to Santa Clara, Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Adjourned Session of the Delegates.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1871.
The European Conference on the subject of the Black Sea navigation question and the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 is still in session, although the meeting of the diplomats commissioned to sit in it have not been very frequent of late.

The next meeting of the assembly will take place in Downing street on Thursday, the 16th instant.

GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Prussian Legislative Vote of the Royal Budget Advances.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, 1871.
Yesterday, during the session of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, the members approved the proposed advance from the national budget of 50,000,000 thalers to the empire.

ITALY AND ROME.

Parliamentary Affirmation of the Convention with the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14, 1871.
I hasten to telegraph to the Herald by cable that a very prominent subject of national irritation for Italy has been allayed by legislative action.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 204 against 138, approved of the policy of the ministry relative to the inviolability of the Papal residences at the Vatican and in the pontifical palaces of Rome, as set forth in the convention concluded with his Holiness on the part of the King, which was specially reported in the Herald columns at the moment.

SWITZERLAND.

The Republic Reassured of Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Feb. 14, 1871.
The action of the War Office authorities of the republic of Switzerland goes to prove that the legislative guardians of the interests of the commonwealth are convinced that a peace, general and tolerably permanent, will ensue on the Continent of Europe from the present operations of the German armies in France.

I am enabled to inform the Herald by cable telegram that forloughs have been accorded to a large portion of the Swiss troops now stationed upon the frontier of France.

At the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia the federal authority of Switzerland mobilized 20,000 men for the protection of the frontiers. This number has been lately reduced to 2,000 men, stationed in the direction of Belfort.

ENGLAND.

The Princess Louise's Dowry and Annuity—Parliament "Faithful" to the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1871.
The question of a national dowry and fortune for the Princess Louise on the occasion of her marriage to the Marquis of Lorne, which agitated the British democracy for some few weeks past, is settled.

The House of Commons to-night, on motion of Premier Gladstone, voted a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess and an annual allowance of £5,000.

Steamships in Collision in the Mersey.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1871.
The Giron steamship Wyoming and the Cornish steamship Morocco met yesterday in collision in the Mersey.

The latter was so much damaged that she was run ashore in order to stop a leak.

CHINA.

English Official Reports from the Empire—Quiet in the North.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1871.
I have been informed to-day that the British Foreign Office yesterday received a telegram, dated at Peking on the 24th of January, at which date the North of China was in a perfectly quiet condition.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New City Hall for San Francisco—Arrival from Hong Kong—A Blow at the Coffee Trade—Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14, 1871.

The new city hall to be erected on the Yerba Buena plaza will cost \$1,500,000.

The ship *Taipei* has arrived from Hong Kong. She experienced a very rough passage, having encountered a typhoon and come near foundering. She brings news that the San Salvadorian Consul had received instructions to deprive any vessel sailing under the flag of San Salvador engaged in the coffee trade of her papers. Hitherto it has been the custom of the coffee traders to buy American or English ships here and have them registered as San Salvadorian vessels, and then send them out to carry cargoes to Peru. The consuls of all the other Central and South American States hold similar instructions. This is the severest blow yet made at the trade.

It is rumored that Colonel Chamorro will succeed General La Grange as Superintendent of the Mint.

BINGHAMTON CHARTER ELECTION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1871.

The annual charter election in this city took place to-day. Colonel Walton Dwight, republican, was chosen Mayor over H. N. Lewis, democrat, by a majority of 87. The large republican majority over the democrats was a surprise. The only democratic majority was given for an inspector of elections.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14, 1871.

It is reported at Jefferson City that James Fisk, Jr., has purchased a large interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is known here that about nine hundred thousand dollars of stock, owned and controlled by Mr. Briggs, for sale, and that Mr. Fisk, on the one hand, and Mr. Parsons, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, on the other, are bidding for it. Mr. Fisk is said to be backed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while behind Mr. Parsons are the Pennsylvania Central and Atlantic and Pacific railroads.

THE TENNESSEE.

A Steam Frigate Seen Off the Northwest End of Hayti.

The Navy Department's Opinion of the Steamer Reported.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Tennessee is pronounced to be safe at all, at least the best interest of the many veterans seafaring men about here say, and their opinion when, as at present, it is based upon careful comparison of the vessel with the accounts of the expedition, and of the most reliable deductions from the facts in the case is generally in favor of the truth.

For several days recognized as established truth, the report of the public by the Tribune and one contradictory statement regarding her safety, and the wives and children of the more than twice one hundred souls on board have been alternately tortured by fear and inspired by hope at the reception of what purported to be authentic tidings from their husbands and fathers upon the sea.

The highly important nature of the mission upon which the vessel was bound, no less than the distinguished character of her living freight, combined to render her safety a matter of grave importance and the assured tidings of its existence, the heart of the nation, will convey to many a wounded heart, and restore peace to the minds of hundreds of sorrowing ones.

As is well known, the great majority of families of the St. Domingo veterans are resident in the Northern States. Two of the Commissioners were appointed from the North, one from New York, and the other from New England; therefore it is that there has been perhaps a deeper degree of anxiety felt in Boston in regard to the matter than in other portions of the United States.

The Tennessee, it will be remembered, sailed from New York harbor about four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 17, on a voyage which had for its ultimate destination the city of St. Domingo. Her mission and the object are too well known to incur the necessity of detailing them here; suffice it to state that the St. Domingo mission was undertaken in the choice of their decision by a desire, first, to pay their respects to the authorities of the island before fulfilling the purposes of their appointment. Much anxiety has hitherto been felt with regard to her whereabouts, it being known that she was several days overdue at that port, and it was not until yesterday that definite and authentic assurances were obtained.

An early hour this morning the British bark Mary Baker, from Miragoans, St. Domingo, was signalled off the harbor, and under the tow of a tugboat proceeded on her way into port. Soon she was boarded by the Custom House authorities, and it was through their medium that rumors of the news which she had brought found their way about town. The anxiety in the city, although not widely spread, was intense in its nature, and great feeling was manifested in the hope of obtaining further particulars.

When the vessel arrived in the stream and almost before she had dropped anchor she was boarded by one of the Herald's correspondents, who had an interview with her commander, Captain Hodgkins, who stated that he sailed from Miragoans, St. Domingo, on the 27th of January last, and when one day out he passed within about three miles of a very long, large, full-rigged steamer, which was most unmistakably an American man-of-war. She was in longitude west, seventy-three degrees twenty minutes, and latitude north twenty degrees, and was steering about west-northwest. She appeared to have come out from St. Nicolas, and was evidently heading toward the southern coast of Cuba.

When first seen, she was steaming slowly and leisurely, but subsequently her sails and funnels moved more rapidly in the direction already specified. Captain Hodgkins says he did not have the steamer, nor were any signals whatever shown on the man-of-war; he, of course, knew nothing about the mission of the Tennessee, and was therefore ignorant of the fact that there was a prevailing alarm concerning her safety. While positive that she must be the steamer from which tidings are so anxiously awaited, he says that he is unable to give more than a very general description. Her extreme length impressed him but he did not notice her guns, particularly or observe that she had four masts and smokestacks. St. Nicolas, from whence she appeared to come, is at the northeast extremity of the island of Hayti. From the fact that the strange steamer seemed to be making her time and no signals were displayed, Captain H. was very seriously anxious that everything was all right, and he has no doubt but her safe arrival will soon be reported. He reports exceptionally fine weather, and argues from this that those on board were leisurely enjoying themselves in looking around the St. Domingo island. The captain had an interview with the deputy collector at about the same time as with the Herald reporter, and the substance of his story was telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell, and also to the Secretary of the Navy, and the intelligence was afterwards officially promulgated throughout the country.

The Reception of the Report in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.
Much joy was occasioned at the Capital to-day by the statement of Representative Randall that he had read at the Treasury Department a despatch from the Collector of Customs at Boston to the effect that a British bark at that port brings intelligence of having spotted the Tennessee off the western part of St. Domingo island, in the Windward channel.

Opinion of the Navy Department of the Steamer Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.
Prompt inquiry at the Navy Department, upon the receipt here of the telegram announcing that the steamer Tennessee had been sighted on the 25th of January, met a response which sought to indicate that the British captain who reported having sighted the vessel was not exaggerating the description of the rig of the Tennessee was right in his conclusions that such a vessel was not observed. The probable whereabouts of other United States men-of-war in service in the Gulf of Mexico is considered in forming this estimate. The only two steamers of the United States Navy similarly rigged to the Tennessee in the Gulf are the Severn, Admiral Lee's flagship, and the Congress, both of which, though somewhat smaller, have a resemblance to the Tennessee. The latest reports to the department almost preclude the idea that the steamer signalled on the 25th could be either of those steamers. The Severn arrived at Kingston on the 20th, and was still there on the 25th. The Congress was at Key West on the 24th, and the probability was strongly in favor of her continuing there for some time. The Yantic, Manatee and Swears, all much smaller and differently rigged from the Tennessee, are cruising about St. Domingo, but it is hardly probable that either of them could have been mistaken for the Tennessee.

The Latest Washington Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.
The impression at the Executive Mansion this afternoon was that the vessel reported seen by the bark Mary Baker, which arrived at Boston to-day, was not the Tennessee, as there was no reasonable explanation for her being in the locality reported. General Foster states that in conversation with Ben Wade and Dr. White, two of the commissioners, they were of opinion that the best place to first land was at Aquana, and that this was their intention up to the time of the sailing of the Tennessee from New York. The President is confident she will be safely heard from in a few days. Collectors of ports on the Atlantic seaboard have been requested to forward any information to the Treasury Department that may be gained from vessels arriving from the West Indies.

A gentleman who had frequent conversations with the officers of the Tennessee just previous to their leaving says they frequently declared that they expected to get no letters or news of their whereabouts or progress back to this country until their return, for they had made diligent inquiries and found that

at this season of the year trading vessels were generally laid up. They did not expect to get any word of their movements back under from four to six weeks for this reason. At this season of the year they expected to take at least sixteen days in going and returning, then they understood they were sent out to explore the island. It was the wish of most of them to lay up in Samana Bay a week or so, while parties with axes, tools, &c., went exploring inland with the scientific men of the expedition. They proposed to land again at some point near the eastern end of the island and explore that portion, and then land on the south side, at the town of St. Domingo, and make explorations inland from there. None of the officers dreamed of making simple calls at the ports around the island, but they expected they were to explore the country to a reasonable extent, and no intelligent exploration could be made with their small party of scientific men in less than a month.

Two correspondents who accompanied the expedition said, after making diligent inquiries, that they expected none of their letters to their respective papers could be sent home. They expected themselves to make the first report of the expedition. It is not the custom for the Navy Department to urge captains of vessels to send reports home merely to announce the safety of vessels. Such a request would be by the captain considered insulting in the highest degree; it would imply a doubt of his capability, or a distrust of the ship; a fear that the department considered her unworthy.

It must be remembered that our vessels are often disappointed by making no fuel at usual coaling stations, and this often makes a serious difference in the length of a vessel's trips. For instance, only last month the *Nipisic*, of the Boston expedition, after landing the civil engineers at Minatitlan, Mexico, was to go to Vera Cruz for coal, but they unexpectedly learned that no coal was to be had there, and they were compelled to go back to Key West, a distance of some 600 miles, taking them nine days. The *Nipisic* was expected at Vera Cruz, and it is probable some people there who were told that she was due by January 10 believe she has gone to the bottom, instead of being safe up the Atrato river, South America. This is the opinion of an old sailor who has cruised much in the latitude of St. Domingo, around the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico. He had often heard the sailing vessels lay up at certain seasons of the year—generally about two months—and from his own knowledge of that season, as well as from his conversations with the officers of the ship, he does not expect to hear from the Tennessee before the 1st of March, unless by chance they happen to meet the *Yantic*.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. W. Windom, member of Congress from Minnesota, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel T. H. Baker, editor of the *Jackson (Tenn.) Telegraph*, is in the city, making arrangements for a flying visit to the Tennessee members of the press to New York and Boston.

Senator Edmund Rice, from Minnesota, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Alfred L. Trier, vice president of the South Carolina Railroad, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-governors Clifford and Winthrop, of Massachusetts, have left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Philadelphia.

Colonel W. G. Day, Mayor of Hamilton, Tenn., P. G. M. and G. R. L. O. O. F. is at the Grand Central Hotel, on business connected with the order.

Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, and Judge J. N. Drummond, of Toledo, are among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Lawton Riggs, of Baltimore, is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. John A. Griswold, of Troy, has returned to his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Commodore Newell and daughter are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE HERALD IN MISSOURI.

(From the Jefferson City (Mo.) State Times, Feb. 14.)
THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE MISSOURI MOVEMENT.

It is well settled that the New York Herald is the greatest, most enterprising and most independent journal in the world. It is so recognized wherever intelligent people are found. Wars, civil commotions, political complications, cabinet intrigues, social movements, wherever they occur, in Europe, America, Asia or Africa, are promptly digested up in its columns, their salient points noted, and their bearings indicated. It was not to be expected that such a journal would overlook the necessity, significance, scope and importance of the revolution coming to be known throughout the Union as the Missouri Western movement. Hence we find in its issue of the 4th of February a comprehensive article on the subject, which will be found annexed. It will be observed that the Herald agrees with the views frequently expressed by the *State Times* respecting the bearing the Missouri revolution must exert on the canvas of 1872, provided there is no wavering, breaking of ranks, or retrograding on the part of the grand army of allied forces which achieved the victory. It was this combination on the basis of vital issues, ignoring the dead and buried past, which secured us our signal triumph. Maintaining this allance, as so pointedly suggested by General Blair, following the same leaders, upholding the principles of the same issues in their application to national politics, we shall enter the canvass of 1872 prepared to give shape if not become masters of the situation.

THE HIDDEN IMPLIMENT TRAIL.

Live Ka Klaxke found at East—Miss-Mary-Lynch—Colonel Kirk's Tyranny—Exposed—Federal Soldiers Protecting the People.

RAJAHM, Feb. 14, 1871.

The examination of the Alliance county witnesses in behalf of the managers closed to-day and the testimony of the witnesses from Casswell was commenced. Three of the witnesses from Alliance testified to being members of the Ku Klux Brotherhood, otherwise known as the Ku Klux Klan, which organization, they alleged, had for its object the suppression of crime and the speedy punishment of offenders, whether white or black, and that they were developing in the testimony that proved the society was one of a political nature, and the members examined were never present at the whipping or scourging of any persons. Some of the parties attending meetings were degraded, while others did not.

Two of the Casswell witnesses testified that Kirk endeavored, by a system of outrage, brutality and threats of death, to provoke riot and bloodshed in this county. On one occasion Kirk, in a public square, said if a hair of one of his men was touched he had but half an hour to give, or he would hold to about the prisoners, murder the women and children and burn the town. One witness said he had seen the expression of several emotions to the persons, amounting over fifty, confined in the Court House at Yanceville.

Kirk's troops were restrained in their outrages by the presence of the State militia. When the militia were summoned to the Court House, the unprotected women and children from many indignities. Nearly all the citizens in the town were present, leaving their families in the mercy of Kirk's troops.

Intelligence received here from Washington states that Kirk and his forces, the Ku Klux Klan, are in the North Carolina State troops, and a number of hidden's former spies and detectives, have testified before the outrage committee. Judge Kerr, Samuel R. Hill, R. B. Moore, Judge Peirce and a large number of witnesses just examined here, who were imprisoned and hanged by Kirk and his troops, were summoned before that committee.

This is hailed here with great satisfaction, as the testimony of these latter gentlemen will open the eyes of the committee to the true condition of affairs in this State.

The conservative members of the Legislature are holding a caucus tonight to determine what action they shall take in regard to the request of Governor Childers to execute the law passed calling a convention for the revision and amendment of the constitution.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Cotton Packages Delivered at Liverpool February 13 and 14.

From the New York Herald.

From the New York Herald.

From the New York Herald.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Sir Staford Northcote to Fill Sir John Rose's Place.

The English Commission R